### LYNCHING THREATENED

Citizens in the West End of the County Highly Excited

Over the Lasciviousness of a Pigeon Run Coal Miner.

Talk of Taking John Braithwaite From the County Jail and Stringing Him Up For Incest--- A Revolting Case From the Massilion Mining District.

John Braithwaite, a coal miner residing at the "Patch," Pigeon Run coal mines, is to be acrested on a most heinous

The fellow is very uncouth in appearance, as he is in his manner. On August 29, Mayor Reed of Massillon fined bim \$25 and costs and sentenced him to two weeks in the county jail for cruelty to his daughter who is about sixteen years of age. The sentence has now expired and he is still in custody on the fine and costs. Prosecutor Bow was informed sometime ago that Braithwaite had assaulted in a horrible manner his daughter. Upon medical examination this was found to be only too true and a warrant was issued for the man's arrest. Marshal Hagan is expected over from Massillon this afternoon to take the man in charge for committing incest, and arraign him before Mayor Read.

A little over a week ago when these facts were made known it created much excitement in that place and there was talk of coming to Canton and lynching the brutal father. The girl is in a serious

HARLEM SPRINGS SOLD.

A \$200,000 Sanitarium to be Erroted in the Sandy Valley.

Last Saturday's NEWS-DEMOCRAT contained a very interesting article of an historic and descriptive nature from the pen of "L. S." on the subject of Harlem Springs. Besides giving many interesting facts with reference to the Carroll county attraction it was then stated that a syndicate was considering the matter of purchasing the property and fitting it up for a popular resort and sanitarium. It is the privilege of the NEWS-DEMOCRAT today to inform the public that the deal has been closed. The purchase was made by the Copeland Medical Company of Chicago and New York, a very wealthy corporation that has been figuring on the property for some time, The bargain was consummated Tuesday by Mr. Lyun Atkinson formerly a newspaper man of Canton, but who has been engaged in journalism in Chicago for some time past. Mr. Atkinson was in Canton today and he said that as the representative of the Copeland Medical Company, he had entirely closed the deal for the Harlem Springs property. He further stated that the company would make extensive improvements in the property and would make it one of the most attractive places in the State. A large summer hotel and sanitarium will be erected that will cost \$200,000, and will be similar to the one owned by the company at Copeland, South Dakota. In the wins ter it will be quilized as a saultarium, and in the summer as a summer retreat for those who desire a few weeks rest and recuperation. The purchase of the property by the Copeland Company will esuse considerable activity down in the Sandy Valley.

### FOR PETIT LARCENY.

A Young Woman Arrhstod for Stealing

Mary Ward, a domestic in the employ of C. C. Palmer, No. 24 Mahoning street, was placed under arrest yesterday for stealing money. A telephone call came to police headquarters about 2:30 o'clock yesterday, requesting an officer at the Palmer residence. Officer McCort responded, and in a short time returned with the young girl. It appears that Mary has been in the employ of Palmer for some time past. Two weeks ago a ten dollar bill belonging to a sister of Mrs. Palmer was missed from a trunk, and no direct clue could be obtained to the pilferer. A few days afterward a sister of Mary's, residing on Housel street, went to Mrs. Palmer and showed her a garment which she said Mary wanted to sell her, and it was in this way the girl was concluded upon as the guilty party. McCort took her to the police station and Mr. Palmer arrived a few minutes afterward, and after a short consultation the girl was released upon her promise to settle for the missing money by this evening. She refused to acknowledge her guilt.

THE COLUMBIAN RIFLES.

Hold their Weekly Meeting at the Ar

The Columbian Rifles held their usual weekly meeting last night at the armory. The small attendance was due in all probabity to the inclemency of the weather and perhaps somewhat to the presentation of Rictard III at the Grand, but the drill was conducted inside, no foot movements being accomplished, merely the repetition of the manual of arms. After the drill it was decided to allow all business to remain over until next Tuesday evening. Today special order No. 4 was issued from the armory to the effect that all members of Campany I report at the armory at 7 o'clock Saturday for inspection by Lieut. Evan M. Johnston Jr. U. S. A. All accountrements are to be brought to the armory at or before the hour of assembling. Orders were issued by Harry Frease, Captain commanding company and Josiah Hartzell, Jr., First Sergeant,

### CANTONIANS ATTEND.

A Pleasant Reception at Massillon. A very charming reception was given at Massillon last night by Prof. W. E. Homer to his dancing class. The soirce was held in Pille's hall and the number in attendance was large. This was the first of a series of dances to be given at that city by Mr. Homer, who will open up in this city in Wernet's new hall next Friday night. The hall has been refleored and the surface to dance upon is very fine.

The Canton people present last night were: The Misses Norris, Langenbach, Von Kanel, Snyder, Tenny, Lantz, List and Powell of Akron; the Messrs. Rob Conklin, Elmer Eckis, Morris Johnson, Harry Patton, George Warnet, W. Gschwend, Don Carr, U. E. Dice, H. Perrong, Harry Conklin, George Johnson, M. Beebout, A. Kauffman, Harry Ballard and Mr. and Mrs. Warren E. Homer.

A Young Lady Entertains.

Quite a pleasant party was tendered Miss Lizzie Cahill last night at her residence on East Ninth street, in honor of her birthday. There were some forty guests present who enjoyed themselves royally with cards, games, music, etc. During the intermission an elegant repast

was served which was amply partaken of, The party then continued until the early hours of the morning, when the guests bid their genial hostess a pleasant good

### VAN HORNE-DOUDS.

A PLEASANT HOME WEDDING THIS

Mr. Perry Van Horne and Miss Georgian Douds Married at 2:30 O'clock -- After a Wedding Banquet They Leave for the At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Perry

Van Horne and Miss Geogian Douds were pronounced husband and wife. The marriage ceremony was observed at the home of the bride's parents, No. 45 North Cleveland avenue and Rev. E. P. E.Imonds of the First Methodist church was the officis ating minister who bound together for life, the destinies of the contracting

The wedding was a quiet and unosten tatious affair and the only guests present outside of the immediate relatives were Miss Gertrude Warren of Mt. Union and Mr. Herbert J. Gilmore of Chicago. After the marriage yows had been taken the entire company present repaired to the dining room where an elaborate wedding feast was prepared for the occasion. Mrs. Raff had charge of the culinary departs ment. The residence was neatly decorated and the wedding was a very pleasant

Mr. Van Horne is a promising young man, a compositor on the NEWS DEMOS CRAT and one of the finest cornet players in the country. Miss Douds is the daughter of Dr. A. J. Douds the dentist, and she has a host of friends in this city. Both the bride and groom are well known and the public will join with their many friends in wishing them happiness and prosperity. They leave this afternoon on the 4:20 train over the Valley road for a few weeks trip to eastern points of inter est. They will return to Canton, Octob-9 and settle down in the home now near ing completion at No. 13 West North street.

### Laid to Rest.

The funeral services of the late Henry Werry, Sr. were held Tuesday at 2 p. m. from his late residence, 61 North Plum street, where a large number of friends and relatives paid their last respects. Rev. Strassner conducted the services, after which interment took place at Westlawn

Henry Werry, Sr. was born in Batavia, Feb. 8, 1817. He came to this country in 1828, and has been a resident of Canton ever since. In 1838 he married Mary Piero of Canton, and for 54 years they have journeyed through life, until he was claimed by death Saturday, Sept. 10, 1892. His age was 75 years, 7 months and 2 days. He was the father of eight children, five of whom survive bim. They are Mrs.

Aaron Shanabrook, Mrs. John Pecher, Mrs. Henry Warner and Messrs. Edward and John Werry; also five grandchildren, Miss Angella and Messrs. Ed. and Orrin Pecher and Miss Mary and John Warner. He was a loving husband, an affectionate father, and his character was without

### Returned to Canton.

Mr. Hugo Gebhardt, a former Hampden boy and member of the Grand Army hand, is again in the city. Mr. Gebhardt left this city last June to fill a musical engagement at Put-in-Bay, where he has been until two weeks since, when he rejoined the famous Grand Army band in their encampment with the Cleveland Gattling Gun Club at Chautauqua. At sent he has not fully decided as to his future operation, but it is very probable the band will regain an excellent musician by the location of Mr. Gebhardt in this city.

### Columbian Day.

On October 21 Columbian Day will be celebrated in this country. This will be the four hundredth anniversay of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus and the event will be duly honored all over the nation. No action has as yet been taken by any of Canton's patriotic bodies to observe the day but some move should undoubtedly be made in the matter.

### Crowded Schools.

Considerable complaint is being made by residents of the second ward regarding the sending of their children to school Said a man this morning who resides in that ward: "I think some arrangements might be made in our ward for the taking care of school children without sending them away into another district. The rooms in the ward are much crowded and many of the children are being sent to other schools. The matter ought certainly to be remedied by the Board."

### Canton Zouaves.

The following non-commissioned officers were appointed at the meeting of the Canton Zouaves last night: C. L. Knowlton, first sergeant; Frank Poorman, second sergeant; Jacob Karper, fourth sergeant; Thos. Snyder, quartermaster sergeant; William Chambers and Grant Mottice, corporals. A uniform was decided upon.

Will Pass Through Canton, Prof. Moore, the celebrated American composer of German melody and song, will pass through this city September 28th for Toledo where he fills an engagement. He will probably stop off here and if such is the case a committee to be appointed will give him a grand ovation. Prof. Moore resides in Philadelphia and attend ed the Saengerfest here several years ago.

### Compromised the Case.

J. W. Prindle, the man arrested by Offieer McCort for obtaining goods under false pretenses, has compromised the case with Mr. E. R. Kidd and was released from custody yesterday. It seems Prin ble did not intentionally defraud Kidd out of the goods as he appeared to be out of money at the time and yesterday he received a remittance from his father with which he paid the bill.

Frank Smith, residing at No. 39 West Puscarawas street, had a finger badly mashed, being caught by a falling box of bolts, at the Bonnot works yesterday afternoon. The young man repaired to Dr. E. D. Brant's office where the injured member was properly attended to.

Are You Going to Washington? Are You Going to Washington?

If so, don't be misled in going via any circuitous route, but go direct via. the Pennsylvania lines which insures a feel-that you will get there without waiting enroute for connections. Tickets sold September 13th to 20th inclusive, at rate of \$9.75 for the round trip. Sleeping car space can be reserved on any train on any of the above dates if timely notice is given Geo. Irwin, ticket agent Ft. Wayne depot, Telephone 145.

## DISEASE PROOF.

POPULAR EXPLANATION OF THE PHENOMENA OF IMMUNITY.

Why a Person Becomes Able to Resist a Deadly Sickness, Especially an Infeetious Disease-The Methods of Vaccination and Ancient Customs.

For a long time it has attracted attention that of a number of persons equally exposed to certain infectious diseases some are attacked by it much more severe ly than others, while many do not become sick at all; also that persons who have recovered from attacks of certain diseases do not generally, when exposed to them again within a limited period of time, contract these diseases, or at most the attack is a mild one. Generally a mild attack of a disease is as efficacious as is a severe one in preventing a second (mild or severe) attack of the same discase.

This condition of the body, in which it

can resist more or less successfully attacks of infectious diseases, is defined as immunity. It may be natural or acquired, and an individual may be immune against one infectious disease, but not against an

The Chinese were most likely the first who produced (3,000 years ago) immunity artificially, inasmuch as they dressed their children in shirts worn by patients sick with smallpox and made them snuff up the scabs in order to render them immune The Brahmins also applied ropes made of hair and soaked in the poison of smallpox. Another observation bearing on the ques tion of immunity is given by Thucydide (450 B. C.), who says, concerning the plague

in Athens, "The disease attacked no one twice, at least not in a deadly manner." Until the time of Jenner (1798) scarcely any progress had been made toward the explanation or the artificial production of mmunity. As is well known, Jenner investigated the popular belief which he found current in Gloucestershire as to the antagonism between cowpox and smallpox.

He found that individuals who had been inoculated accidentally with the lymph of cowpox and had recovered from the slight ease resulting were subsequently immune toward smallpox. To Jenner is due great credit for having established this fact, for having made it known generally and for having introduced artificial vac cination-viz., immunity against smallpox His work has been of incalculable benefit to humanity, since smallpox is now a com-paratively rare disease, while before his time it was one of the most common.

Except as to its connection with small-pox, immunity received but little attention until about 1877, when the advances made in other departments of bacteriology again drew the attention of experimenters to the subject. A great variety of theories has since been propounded with the view of furnishing a satisfactory explanation of immunity; not a few important facts bear ing upon the subject have been discovered, and some practical results have been ob-tained. The whole question is yet, however, in a very unsatisfactory condition

and indeed is a highly complicated one. So far two methods have been used chiefly for causing immunity. pends upon the antagonistic action of one kind or one species of bacteria upon the other; the other upon application of substances (ptomaines, or more likely toxo bumins) produced by bacteria grown in pure cultures. The immunity giving substances are isolated from these cultures in as pure a state as possible, and are used subcutaneously.

From cultures of the Loeffler diphtheria

bacillus a highly poisonous toxalbumin has been separated, which, after it has been sterilized by heat and then injected under the skin, secures immunity against subsequent inoculation with the virulent germ of diphtheria. The substance which is the immunity

giving principle in the lymph used for smallpox vaccination has not been isolated yet, but there can be no doubt that here, too, we have to deal with a substance which is a product of bacteria life. the numerous attempts made to fur nish an explanation regarding the action

of these immunity giving substances only a few will be considered. Acquired immunity has been compared

to an acquired tolerance of a poison. Tolerance of poisons (such as alkaloids) is constantly observed, but it is limited in degree, and obtained only as the result of a long continued succession of doses. Immunity is acquired after a single application of the immunity giving substance, and can therefore hardly be due to the adapta bility of the body to accommodate itself, as it were, to the presence of poisonous substances.

Before it was clearly demonstrated that products of bacteria life, and not the bac teria themselves, cause immunity, the theory of "exhaustion" was given as an explanation. According to this theory, the bacteria on the "first invasion" of the body consume a number of substances which form a necessary nutriment of the invading species of bacteria. When it was shown that immunity was given by sub-stances in the absence of bacteria this

theory became untenable. The following theory is the only on which today is in no opposition to facts observed: It supposes that the excretions or decomposition products of the bacteria re main in the body after the first invasion and prevent the return of the same species If these decomposition products are formed outside the body and injected into it they also remain there, or at least cause such permanent changes that the bacteria can

In other words, immunity may b brought about, or a cure may be effected, by introducing into the body those substances which are antagonistic to bacteria and these substances themselves are chiefly the products of bacteria life.-Pharma ceutical Review.

Before and After. He had been trying to muster up suffipient courage to take the final step, but it

was then after midnight and still he hes "What time have you, George?" asked the fair girl. He took out his watch unsteadily.

"I'm a little after 12," he said slowly. She gave a nervous cough. "You ought to be a little after one George, and maybe you could get her," she ventured blushingly, and George's heroic spirit responded to the call to arms

### and he got her.—Detroit Free Press. Sweden's Match Trade.

The oldest and it is said the largest match factory in the world is in Sweden. Matches were made there long before the old, roughly trimmed splinter of wood tipped with sulphur was discarded with the tinder boxes for which they were used. In twenty-five years the export trade of Sweden in modern matches increased 1,000,000,000 boxes a year.—Philadelphia Times.

### Attention, Comrades!

For the Annual Encampment of the G. R. at Washington, D. C., September 20, I and 22, the Wheeling & Lake Eric 21 and 22, the Wheeling & Lake Eric Railway has made the exceedingly low rate of one cent pur mile for the round trip, selling tickets September 13 to 20 inclusive, and good for return pessage to include October 10. Write to James M. Hall, G. P. A., W. & L. E. R'y, Toledo, Ohio, for copy of G. A. R. guide book, with map of all prominent battle fields of the late war and other information.

Special Pittsburg Exposition Excursions via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets to Pittsburg will be sold at special low round trip rates via Pennsylvnia lines from Ashtabula, Erie,

Homeworth, Massillon, Bellaire and in-termediate ticket stations on Thursdays, September 15th, 22d, 29th and October 5th, 13th and 20th and on Saturdays, Septem-ber 24th and October 15th, Tickets will include admission to the Exposition and will be valid to return two days from date of sale.

DOUBLE HOUSE FOR \$5,000.

Attractive and Commodious - Eight Rooms and a Bath on Each Side. Copyright, 1892, by American Press Associa-

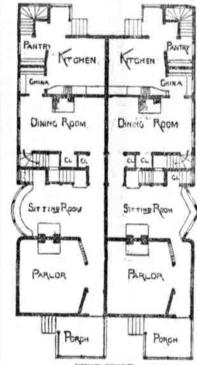
There has been as great improvement in the plans for getting homes as in those of the houses themselves. The attention which has been given domestic architecture has greatly improved its general character Particularly is this true with respect to the economical planning and arrangemen of dwellings. As to the outside appearance there has been at times a disposition to make that which is strange and unusual rather than what is absolutely attractive and beautiful. Nevertheless there has been progress in the making of attractive

A double house offers a means of paying for a home: it offers a means of avoiding



FRONT ELEVATION.

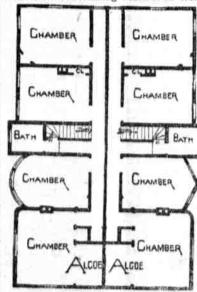
the burden of paying for property. Take the plan given, which is a double house with eight rooms and a bathroom on each side; it would cost, finished in all its de-tails—plumbing, mantels, furnace and all that makes a complete building-about \$5,000, \$2,500 a side. To build such a house one would have to take out twenty-five \$200 shares in a building association. In an association organized on the perpetual plan. where the dues are calculated on a uni versal basis, whether one be a borrower or a depositor, it would require that one who borrowed money to build a house of this kind should pay into the association \$50 month. In an association organized on this plan the interest and premium are charged against the dues, and the remaining portion goes to the principal or to pay off the loan. With interest at 6 per cent. and premium at ten cents a share, it takes from thirteen to fourteen years to pay out on a \$200 share. However, by paying in in excess of the regular dues this period may be correspondingly reduced. fourteen year period is the maximum, and it makes it necessary to pay only about



FIRST STORY the equivalent of 10 per cent. per annum on the amount of the loan in order to wipe out both principal and interest within the time mentioned. As said before, payment in excess of that amount reduces the period required to pay for the property,

One building a double house could live in one side of it himself and rent the other side. If he were able to rent the other side for thirty-five dollars a month he would only have to put in fifteen dollars himself in order to feel that he was reducing the debt on the house. It is natural to expect that any one ambitious enough to go into a scheme of this kind would be able to pay more than fifteen dollars. If he were able to pay thirty-five dollars it would reduce the time required to pay for the house to about 6 or 61/4 years.

The plans of this house tell their own story. It is on a narrow lot. One steps from the porch into a vestibule which flares out or becomes wider toward the street. The narrow part of the hall, between the vestibule and the sitting room s short. Thus the length is not apparent as soon as one steps into the hall; from the vestibule the increasing width is in front;



SECOND STORY the apparent narrowness is not thought of Back of this is the sitting room, which gives a view of the street. The sta rway to the second floor is a combination ar rangement. One can go from the sitting room to the second floor or from the dining room to the second floor by means of the same stairway. There is a closet leading from the hall, which goes from the sitting room to the dining room, and an extra closet in the dining room. Closets never come amiss. Back of the dining room is a china pantry. In the kitchen are tables, a sink and the kitchen pantry. Back of the kitchen is a porch. On the second floor are four bedrooms, an alcove and a bathroom; also a passage to the attic, where, in case of necessity, two or three rooms could be Louis H. Girson.

Excursion to Washington, D. C. via C. C & S, R, R.

For the National Encampment G. A. R. the C. C. & S. R. R. will sell excursion tickets to Washington, D. C., good going Sept. 13th to 20th inclusive and good returning until Oct. 10th. On Saturday Sept. 17th a through train will be run to Washington consisting of sleeper and day coaches, leaving Canton 5:12 p. m. arriving at Washington 11:15 a. m. Sunday.

IN HIDDEN WAYS.

Strange it is that the sweetest thing The sweeter sung, the swifter wing Ere thou the singer spirst.

The more the fragrance in the rase The more it holes abinshing: And who a with love a maiden glows The more her face is flushing.

In depths of night, in gloomy mine, In wildwood streams—in stories Of lowly lives, unsung—there shine The world's divinent glories.

As low arbutus blossoms reat In modesty unbidden, So man and nature hide their best, And God himself is hidden.
 H. Crandail in Ladies' Home Journal.

POULTRY CONVENIENCES.

Movable Roosts and Nests Easily Cleaned and Kept Free from Vermin. At this season, unless every precantion be taken, lice will swarm on roosts and nests and soon infest the birds to such an extent as to seriously interfere

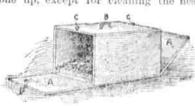


MOVABLE ROOST.

with their health. The advantages of roosts and nests that can be carried outside and thoroughly cleaned is therefore especially evident now, and provident poulterers will be glad to avail themselves of the contrivances here illustrated or those of a similar nature. Farm and Fireside, from which the cuts here presented are reproduced, describes these conveniences as follows:

It may be of any preferred length or eight, but should be strong. The lower

he roost pole the better. The nest box may be 1 foot wide, 15 nches high and 18 inches long. The poards A A are hinged, the front one remaining down all the time, and the rear one up, except for cleaning the nest



when both ends are open. Hooks and evelets are shown at C C and D; a handle, B, is intended for carrying the

By boring holes in the boards A A. the nest may be used for sitting hens. and may be entirely closed. The nest should be raised an inch off the ground. A narrow crosspiece is in front to prevent the hay from being dragged out.

Unloading Hay.

Several years ago, writes a Country Gentleman correspondent, when I had no help but a boy, I had to do all the pitching both ways, which was too much for me. I tried most of the hay forks to unload with, but there was so much rope for the horse to step on while I pulled in the fork that it was worse than pitching by hand. I then built a stout crane of wood that would just swing under the purlin girts and plates. with rollers for the ropes to run on that went from the end of the crane, over the top, down into the basement on a drum, then up to a snatch block on the big door post to hitch the horse to; then had three parallel sticks on each side of my cart or wagon, with ropes running through them crosswise to spread them apart. These sticks were laid on the joint between them.

These were loaded on or under the load. When in the barn the ropes with hooks on were let down from overhead and hooked to the ropes brought together over the load-the horse hitched on the rope from the drum in the basement. When the load was raised clear of the wagon a pitchfork would swing it over the mow where wanted, a small cord would snatch open the toggle joint underneath, and the hay would drop out: then the weight of the sticks would bring them down on the wagon agai: I have a great many times driven a load into the barn (doors at both ends to drive through), taken off my oxen. hitched them on the rope, had the hay swung on the mow, the sticks back on the cart, the oxen on and cart out of the barn inside of five minutes, and have done it several times in four minutes.

Exterminating the Chinch Bug. Professor Snow, of Kansas, who has been a long time experimenting, claims, and other entomologists believe, that the devastation of crops by the chinch bug will soon be a thing of the past. Professor Snow believes that the bug may be exterminated by the spreading among the species of a deadly infection: disease, which he compares with the cholera among human beings. The disease producing organism is a fungus parasite of which three varieties have been found. In order to kill all the bugs within a considerable area it is only necessary, according to the authority quoted, to introduce a few diseased ougs. Within four days of infection the bugs cease work and in eight days are dead. Professor Snow will soon publish a definite report of the results of his investigations, the practical portions of which will be made known to the farmers throughout the country by means of bulletins and newspaper accounts.

Here and There.

The Mark Lane Express proposes t spraying machine that will deliver the spray under cover, so that the wind will not disturb it; and also one that will raise up the vines and thus permit the spray to reach all sides.

According to the Hatch experiment

station of Massachusetts electricity applied to the roots of plants has given more satisfactory results than when applied above. There is a plague of field mice in Scotland. A preponderance of opinion among farmers attributes the present outbreak

to the scarcity of owls, hawks, weasels

and other vermin. Both houses of the New York legislature have passed the Chamberlain antiblack knot bill, which declares every infested tree a nuisance, and provides for the appointment of commissioners to burn them when the owners fail to do it, as well as for the punishment of the

owner. The experiment station connected with he Washington Agricultural college at Pullman, south of Spokane, in the Palouse valley, has issued its first bulletin. This station makes complete the chain of stations from Maine to the furthest state of the northwest.

# Royal Baking Powder.

# Purest and Strongest.

# Report of the Ohio State Chemist.

Prof. Weber, official chemist to the Ohio State Food and Dairy Commission, says:

"It gives me pleasure to state that for a number of years past I have from time to time analyzed the Royal Baking Powder, and have uniformly found it to be high in leavening power and to be composed of pure ingredients.

"H. A. WEBER."

Prof. Chemistry Ohio State University, and State Chemist.

Apoplexy is said to have caused the death of Sultan, 2:24.

Wardweil, whose pacing record is 2:16%, is doing fast work as a trotter. Nancy Hanks, 2:0514, is now queen of the trotters, and Hal Pointer, 2:0514. king of the pacers.

The skeletom of Palo Alto, 2:0894, is to be placed by the side of his sire's in the Leland Stanford university.

Allerton's recent lameness was caused by wrenching the muscles of the right hind leg on the in de above the book. Delmarch, Nancy Hanks and Martha Wilkes have each trotted a mile in a mee in 2:12, which is the world's record.

thorne, 2:12/4, by Egbert, is being prepared to take a shy at the stallion record. The trotter Pedro L, 2:2014, by Bassett M, has been shifted to pacing Pedro L were hopples to make him trot

The Friendship (N. Y.) stallion Eg-

Cheap Shirts. A reporter was standing in front of the "gents" furnishing goods department in a big Fulton street dry goods store on "bargain day" when an elegantly dressed woman entered. Pointing at the piles of shirts which were spread out on the counter, with the prices marked on them as long as your rm, she inquired of the clerk:

"How much?" "Thirty-nine cents each, madam," re-

plied that functionary "Three for one dollar, of course?" "No, madam, we really couldn't af-

And she picked up one of the garments and proceeded to test its quality by pulling with might and main at its weakest point. Failing in this commendable purpose she threw it back on the counter, and with a look of disgust on her face bounced out of the store.

"Usual thing, I suppose?" queried the

"Oh, that's very tame," he replied. "I was expecting to see her report me to the floor manager. Now just look here a minute," he continued. "That woman couldn't afford to spend her time sewing that shirt together, to say nothing of the material and cutting, for three times the amount we ask for it. Do you know how many stitches the seams bas put in that shirt to withstand the

kind of usage it has just been put to? Well, just 21,000. "There are four rows of stitching in the collar, 3,200 stitches; cross ends of the collar, 550; button and buttonhole. 150; gathering the neck and sewing on the collar, 1,205; stitching wristbands. 1,328; ends of same, 68; buttonholes in wristband, 148; hemming slits, 264; gathering the sleeves, 840; setting on wristbands, 1,468; stitching on shoulder straps, 1,880; hemming the bosom, 293; sewing in sleeves and making gussets. 8,050; sewing up seams of sleeves, 2.554; cording the bosom, 1,104; 'tapping' the sleeves, 1,526; sewing up all other seams and setting the side gussets, 1,272. That represents the amount of labor that must be put into a shirt and explains why the homemade article has gone out of fashion."-Brooklyn Eagle.

A Chinese Vegetable Worm. There is perhaps but one botanical oddity that will compare in wonder exciting points with Cordyceps Chinensis, the famous "Chinese vegetable worm,"

and that is the "vegetable fly" of the West Indies. In winter Cordyceps Chinensis is nine segmented caterpillar spending the principal part of his time in the loose earth just under the surface. As spring approaches he burrows deeper, and finally stretches out or curls up in a comatose state at a depth of about four inches beneath the sod. While in this enforced sleep he is attacked by a species of parasitic fungus, the aforesaid parasitic fungus fastening itself upon the helpless worm's head. From this vantage ground the fungus shoots in two directions—a long, pulpy stem starts f c sunlight, and a thick, hard and woody substance proceeds to fill the skin of the sleepy worm. None escape; it is simply a clear case of the transformation of

animal into vegetable tissue. When the proper season arrives the Chinese hero hunters repair to favorable localities with sharp sticks and other instruments for removing the vegetable worm from his last resting place. It is highly esteemed as a medicine, and at one time was thought to have even more potent effects in certain sicknesses than ginseng, which is well known as a Mongolian panacea. In the market cordy ceps is sold in small bundles which consist of two distinct portions, the larger part—the worm itself—being of a yellowish brown color and about an inch in length. The upper portion is the spur of the fungus, a rough filament of a grayish color, very flexile and more or

less twisted and distorted. The "root," or that portion of this fungus medicine which is compose wholly of the poor worm's body, is the exact counterpart of what the insec was when endowed with animal life the "root" plainly showing the segments, bands, rings, legs, breathing holes, etc. It is a curiosity well worth seeing. -St. Louis Republic.

Disturbed Services.

William Camp was arrested by Constable Falla today for disturbing worship in a church Sunday night, north of this city. He was fined \$18.60 by Justice WetCONGERNING SUPERSTITIONS.

Walter Beaut's Notes on a Few Connected with Birds and Sallors.

Of superstitions there is no stall. Here, bowever, I have noted down a few connected with birds and saliors. That is to say, the birds hold the same superstitions as the sailors, only the ather say about The magpie considers it unimply to see a sailor. fucky to see a sailor, but a raven would fly a dozen miles to escape seeing a sailor. and a swallow crossing the sea despairs of getting safe to shore again if it passes a ship. A flight of curlews presages east wind. Many gulls show that harrings are about; when gulls cannot get berrings they ent shooting stars. No one must kill an albatross. If you want to know the direction of the wind you must catch a kingfisher and hang him up to the must, when

he turns his breast to meet the breeze. A shorter way is to compare the flag with the compaes, and not to trouble about catching the kingdisher; in fact, I never knew any one who had ever caught a kingfisher. When a sailor is drowned, his soul goes into a stormy petrel, and would have a very good time indeed if there were any rum about. Lastly, do you know where sea birds—such as puffins, shags and the like—are bred? Out of eggs, you think. Nothing of the kind. They are bred in the decaying timber of wrecked ships; they grow in the wood like fungi; when the proper time arrives they drop off into the sea; the moment they touch the water they receive life. All these notes I find in a piece of paper. I do not know where I found them, but to judge by the appearance of the paper and its companion sheets, I should say it was fifteen years ago at least, and where I found or was told these interesting facts I do not remember

Beauty Among American Indians. Science has directed attention to the power of beauty in developing the race to-ward a certain standard of physical perfection, and it notes some interesting facts presented by Dr. R. W. Shufeldt in a pamphlet on Indian types of beauty. Dr. Shufeldt begins with the suggestive remark that men of the lower type of development cannot perceive the beauty in the women of the higher type nearly so readily as the men of the higher type can recognize the comeliness in the women of the lower. This is as we might expect; the education in the elements of the beautiful being principally a result of develop-

Dr. Shufeldt inserts a number of photographs of Indian beauties, an inspection of which will satisfy any one that the opinion which in their own tribe awards them the good looks is justified by all standards. The same fact is borne out by Mr. Power in his work on the Indians of California. He calls attention to the attractive appearance of the maidens of several tribes reputed among their own people

as beauties. While in all stages of civilization there are false and abnormal standards of the beautiful-notably so among ourselvesthere is also a gradual and certain tendency toward that ideal of physical form which the keen artistic sense of the ancient Greeks recognized as the perfection of corporeal symmetry. Wherever it is present in any degree it is sure to be recognized. As Novalis says in one of his apothegms,

"Beauty alone is visible."

In a charty article in The North American Review, by Signor Giovanni Amadi, we are told that Leo XIII dines at 1 o'clock in the old Roman style. The dinner is composed of a soup, generally pate d'Italie, a roast, a vegetable, very often fried potatoes and fruit. Pius IX was very fond of boiled meat, which was served to him daily in a triple form-boiled chicken, boiled beef and boiled mutton. This plate is banished from Leo's table as well as bacon and cheese. The only wine served is old Bordeaux. The pope is very apt to glance over the journals at meal times. He dines alone generally, waited upon, in addition to the valet, by his scalco segreto, or carver, Commendatore Giulio Sterbini. This official is a gentleman of refined tastes and artistic culture, owning a good collection of pre-Raphaelite pictures. An invitation to take coffee and milk after the pope's mass is considered a great honor, and is only extended to these who have heard the mass and received the holy communion from the pope's hands. It has lately been granted to the ex-Grand Duchess of Tuscany and to the Princes Borghese, A.dobrandini, Altieri and Ludovisi. The same favor is shown sometimes to the nephews of the pope. In all cases the visitors sit at a small table placed next to the pope's.

Highest Mountain Ballway of the World. The new mountain railway from Brienz to the summit of the Brienzer-Rothborn, which is now open to tourists, is not only the highest in Europe, but the highest in the world, according to The Swiss Verkehrs Zeitung, which gives the following table of the comparative elevation above sea level of the principal mountain railways: Brienzer-Rothhorn, 2,262 meters; Central Pacific, 2,160; Pilatus railway, 2,070; Rigi railway, 1,750; Monte Generoso, 1,639; Murren railway, 1.611: Brenner railway, 1,867; Canadian Pacific, 1,312; Arlberg, 1,310; Vesuvius, 1,185; St. Gotthard railway, 1,155; Brunig, 1,004; Einsiedeln, 894; Jura Sim-plon (at Tavannes), 761. All these are more than 2,000 feet above the sea.

Strange Effect of Diving. One of the strange effects of diving, as recounted by an Australian pearl diver, is the invariable bad temper felt while working at the bottom of the sea; and, as this usually passes away as soon as the surface is reached, it may be supposed to be due to the pressure of air inside the dress, affecting the lungs and through them the brain. A diver often becomes so angry at some imaginary wrongdoing on the part of those in the boat above that he gives the signal to be pulled up, "with the ntention of knocking the heads off the entire crew," only to forget what he came

up for when the surface is reached. Ponnsylvania Lines.

Our Washington excursion tickets do not require your signature or to be stamped at Washington. Good to stop off between Harrisburg and Washington, both direc-